



COMPOSITION BOOK

No. 107

Price 5c.

Ca chug - Ca chug - Ca chug It
was 1/2 o'clock in the morning
April 1st 1913, And the Fishing
launch "Ida G." with her engine
going was ready to start.

A dividing mist hung low
to the water and a stiff breeze
blew strong from the south.
giving every prospect for a good
rough journey.

After reaching the whistling
bony which marks the last danger
point leaving the harbor, the assemblage
clouds spread evenly over the sky
from horizon to horizon and
set in to rain, Misery prevailed.

With an uneventful journey
~~over~~ after of 3 hours duration over-
a dangerous ^{but} safe landing was made.

on North Island.

A few hurried bites were eaten for the inside man and operations began.

How wretched I felt soaked to the skin from rain and spray with every bush and blade of grass hanging covered with ~~rain~~ water and still raining.

The first living thing noticed was a rock wren busily peeking ⁱⁿ ~~from~~ every cranny with hopes of a possible stray moth or worm for breakfast.

After ascending more to the summit many Cal B. Petrels were seen flying back and forth from the north end of the island to the center and south end where the

colony was breeding.

At this date about half of the nests were occupied and a third of the occupied contained complete sets.

It is very interesting to see these awkward birds collecting nest building material. Their nests are very crude structures ranging from 6 inches to 16" high and generally started on top of a bush ~~cat~~ (commonly called Rattle weed that grows abundantly on ~~north side~~) on the steep ^{of} hillside [^]

This year a large patch of this brittle rattle weed was growing on the extreme north end of the is. and being a dull drizzly day things went much

Then way, an intruder being unobserved. This being the circumstances the pelicans kept up their work.

There were about 100 pelicans engaged in this the interests of nest building and a single bird watched proceeded as follows. First he would fly circling above the patch and after selecting a good sized bush would alight upon it and proceed to ~~break~~ break it down, after it was flattened out to suit his taste a large branch was taken in his beak, and away he went to the nest. It seemed rather hard for them to get started but after taking advantage

of the steep "down hill" a rapid flight was affected.

One bird was seen with a piece almost as large as itself and made a rather rushing sound ^{in the air} as it flew to the rookery.

A large patch of very thorny cactus lay at the south side of the Rattle weed patch, and a big plant showed recent signs of demonstration, but only once (I guess) as this kind of material would make the poorest kind of nest for web footed inhabitants.

I could clearly imagine the pelicans sad surprise when a wet round rock sent me bumping into a bunch of this sticky growth.

and only after a series of a dozen or so spines were amputated did I have sympathy for the poor bird.

A footnote on the second trip proved that the birds select the largest bush first for on returning practically all the brush was broken down or carried away from that end of the island and the trip under description the largest only were being broken up.

A ^{pair of} Duck Hawks had their nest located on a steep cliff but owing to the wet rocks was termed inaccessible.

The following is a list of birds observed or taken at this date.

small flock Clemente House Finches
♀ taken

several pairs of Clemente Song
Sparrows 1 ♂ 1 ♀ Taken

1 Dusky Warbler was Taken

several Rock Wrens 2 Taken

lots of Gulls 1 Taken

1 pair Duck Hawks

1 Pair Ravens.

lots of Farallon Cormorants
and about 40 White
Crowned Sparrows.

This and the following 10 pages are
blank

During The past 6 years considerable
attention has been payed by the
author to the home life at all
seasons of the Farallon Rail
(*Creaserus Cotinuculus*)

At times it was a forcible
interest, at others was the
greatest of pleasures. days
of work have past with out
the exhalation of seeing a single
bird or worse yet not even ^{hearing} a
ship as their note may be classed.

Of all seasons the nesting
is certainly most interesting.
Each of the past seasons have
brought forth from my lips.
"This shall be my lucky year"
Each time have I worked

with fresh and unbent
energies only to see end
in the "best was none to good."

A collector may consider
himself fortunate on finding
one set in half a day's
search. Still your chance
may come I have found one
in twenty minutes search and then ^{again}
not a sign in an "all days
kicking"

A newcomer on the field
will say "That's easy" I'd like
to try my luck, in to my locality
where the trees are a hundred
feet high and you watch a
bird for hours!

"Right There" my friend is
where you make a sad mistake
you can watch the bird and

if your patience hold out The
locality of your prizes is yours
but with These Rails not a
sign will you see or hear
it all rests with you, and
work hard work, exercise
only found on a Rail bearing
salt marsh. The Thrust of
your feet, one then the other,
minute after minute, hour after
hour until the setting sun
drives you from the marsh.
~~crest fallen~~ footsore but not
discouraged.

This and following 15 pages are
blank

A Two Days Outing in January
and recording a new bird to
Calif.

Jan 16-1914

Morning Note Jan-16-1914

after a. Rainy night, a
misty drizzle held water falling
with a strong, south wind
What a morning for a Marsh
Trip and in short time
I was ~~telephoning~~ ^{talking} to my friend
Walter Stephens ~~on the telephone~~,
who, by the way was the
proud possessor of a hunting
cabin and necessary equip-
ment (small boat) located
at the head of San Pedro Bay
and adjoining the large plant
of Western Salt Works.

A hasty departure was
made after a few cans of
"Pork & Beans" were securely

tucked in a handy Basket.

We arrived at The "Cabin" in due time and after attiring ourselves in clothes which would stand considerable mud, put out in two very small boats which were propelled by a single bladed paddle and two strong arms. These boats demanded much respect and no small bit of thought as the least error on the part of ^{the} occupant was sure to result in a severe ducking and a "Turned Turtle" boat.

Nevertheless bird observations were certain and began almost automatically as the canal was reached. Building Marsh Sparrows were every where, Their plaintive little songs were heard from

many throats, proclaiming the
fast coming nesting season.

A very characteristic position
of this "sonster of the Salt marsh"
is the highest stem of salicornia
(or the vegetation of these Salt marshes)
available from which, ~~perched on~~
clinging on the verticle stem
each bird tries to out-
sing his fellow being.

The Large-billed Sparrow
is also noticed but more
for his lack of song, for
as far as my experience
goes, he offers nothing more
than a friendly "chip".

A sudden "chee chee chee" and
flure of wings draws my
attention to the right hand shore
just in time to see a dozen

Least Sandpipers go slithering out over the water to a new feeding ground farther up the stream.

The hunting blind is now at hand and after setting some fifty decoys we proceed to wait. But wait and wait and more wait. A bullet from a rifle raises a large bunch of ~~mix~~ ducks that were resting on the water far out of range.

They are in the air Ducks! hundreds of Ducks, a flock of Black Brant are now recognized flying with steady beating wings.

We huddle down clear out of sight and on taking the next rising peep over the

edge of the lagoon. Lo: nothing
but ^{clim} disappearing lines ~~are~~ ^{were} run
disappearing in all opposite directions

Even patience deserted us
after a few hours of ~~uncertainty~~ ^{unholy}
solitude. So! Taking to the boats
and leaving the "dummys" which
could be picked up at a later date
I put my ornithological powers
to work and notes went down
thick and fast.

The following is a list of
birds observed on the two days
of stay (Jan 16-17) in and about
the ~~vats~~ salt ^{and tide} ~~vats~~ ^{lunch} which covered
approximately 1000 acres.

Western Grebe - 2 birds
seen at different times in
the vats.

Canada Goose, common in

bay and vats
Red billed Grebe rather
common 2 flocks of about
50 each were noted in different
vats.

Loon? one loon was seen
swimming in bay too far away
for perfect identification.

Herring Gull - several were
constantly flying around
over head - one immature bird
taken.

Ring-billed Gull - common

Forster's Tern Numbers of these
graceful birds were constantly
diving in the vats for small
fish — Booby Terns
were seen to pass over the
marsh but were not identified

Farallon Cormorants - Shags were very common swimming in the bays and streams catching small fish in morning and evenings, while sitting on the cliffs was the general occupation during the middle of the day.

White Pelican - a flock of 16 of these splendid birds made their winter home in ~~the~~ and about the bays. Two hours ~~was~~ spent in trying to secure a specimen proved futile.

Cal Brown Pelican - 3 of this species were seen, one taken. These birds seldom come to the bays and marshlands keeping to the open waters of the bay and ocean.

Redbreasted Merganser - 3 birds
flew directly overhead while
sitting in the blind early in
the morning of Jan - 17 -

Bald pate - large flocks staid
well off shore and fed at
low tide on a kind of grass
that grows on the mudflats.

Shovelles - Very common, spending
the nearly all of the day,
if undisturbed in the quiet
water of the vats.

Pintail - one flock of
11 were seen flying from
the bay

Lesser Scaups Duck - a small
flock and several individuals
also were noticed swimming
in the larger streams of
the marsh.

Surf Scoter - Several of These
Ducks were feeding just
off shore in the bay one
male taken.

Black Brant - A flock of about
50 were seen ^{in the bay} while sitting in
the blind.

American Bittern - several ~~sp~~
individuals were noted being flushed
from Salicornia singly - one
bird taken.

Great Blue Heron - very common -
at least 50 Herons were
seen in and about the dykes
vats.

Egret - 23 of these beautiful
birds were counted at one
time standing on the
dykes. They ~~are~~ ^{were} about the
shiest bird there.

and only by careful
maneuvering could I get
within 100 yards

Snowy Egret — a pair
of these small egrets were
seen early in the morning
of the 17th. They were
evidently beginning nuptial
agreements as they were
chasing and running and
at one time looked like
a genuine fight — thrusting
at each other with their
bills.

Louisiana Heron — Early in
the afternoon of 17th
while slowly paddling
up a small stream a
quiescent and unrecognized Heron
sprang into the air from

The nearby bank. When I shot it. On identifying and searching all available literature I find this bird has never been recorded in California before.

22- Black Crowned Night heron
- A flock of about 100 roosted on the dykes in the day time and their "squawks" could be heard after sunset when they flew to the bay to feed.

Light footed Rail - one bird noted, was seen swimming across small stream - The reclaiming of the tide lands is continually driving these birds out. They must have some vegetation for cover not being able

to survive in the open
tide lands.

Least Sand Pipers - These birds
were noticed several times along
streams and in the shallow vats.
Killdeer - several of these
birds were running on the
~~inner~~ shores of the inner-
most vats.

Snowy Plover - 3 of these
this species were noted
in company of a few Least
Sandpipers standing in a
shallow vat.

Turkey vulture - a pair of
"Buzzards" were seen several
times sweeping over the marsh
during my stay.

Marsh Hawk - A single
bird was seen skimming
over the marsh on the bay
front in search of food. Grey
Barn Owl - On returning
to the cabin about dusk
a "Moon faced" was ~~flushed~~
seen fly from his perch
on top of an old dredge
^{anchored in} ~~on~~ a large stream near
shore.

Short eared Owl - one was
flushed from marsh grass
Jan 16 -.

Burrowing Owl. Seen in
the evening perched on the
top of the "cabin". This same
perch was used in day time
by a kingfisher.

4-3-18-11- (6)

3-15- 1911 - (7) nest was

placed on ground in thick vegetation
& was within 25 ft of
Railroad track.

5-25-1909- (4) adv.

nest placed in Marsh Grass
10" above ground.

5-13-14 (8) nest

in thick salicinea &
1 egg fractured in the finding
Largest authentic set known
all the eggs were even

Kingfisher - Individual
bird seen several times
during our stay.

Red-shafted Flicker - A lone
bird seen flying across the
marshes.

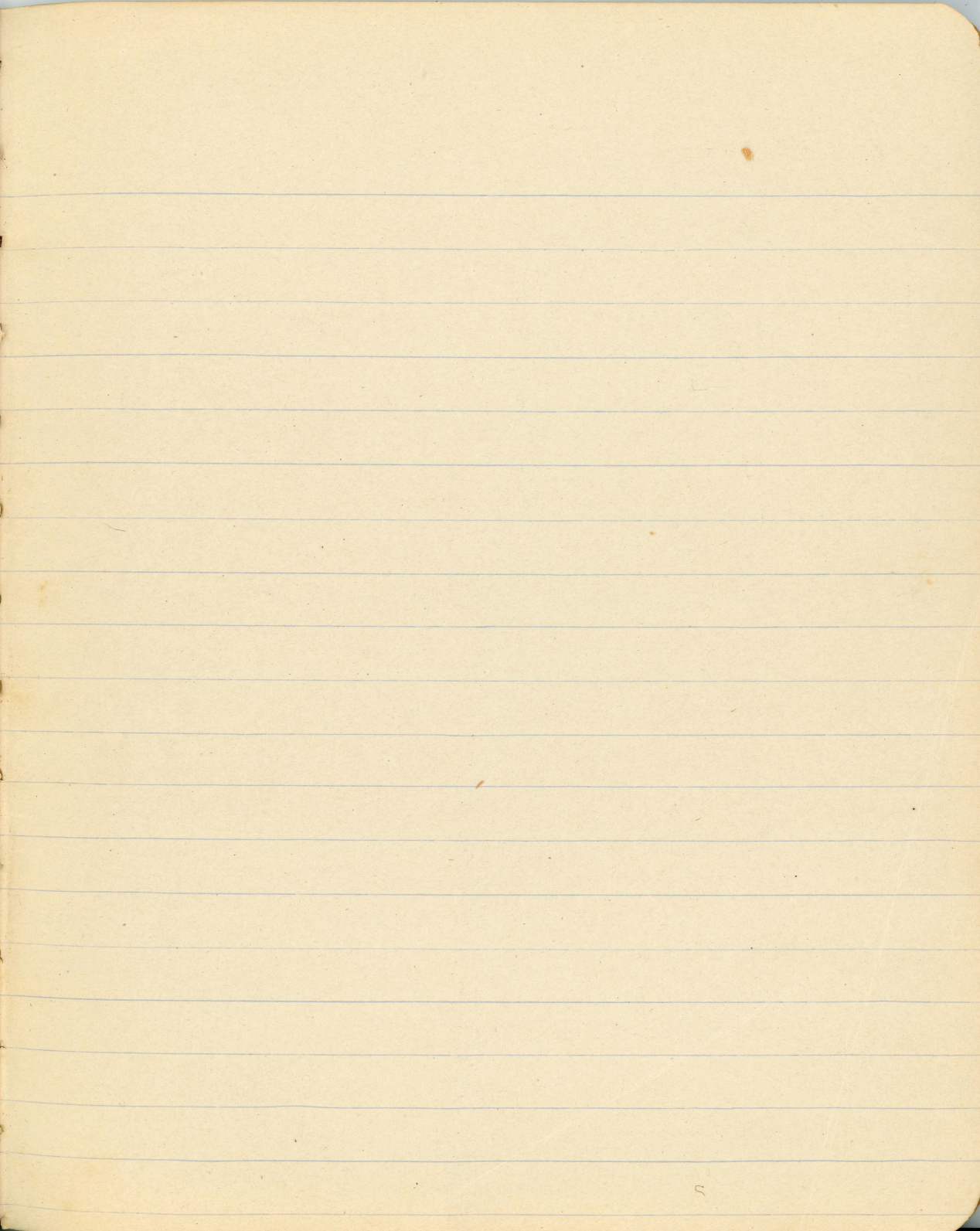
Say Phoebe - One seen seen
catching insects from a
lath stuck up in the
center of the marsh.

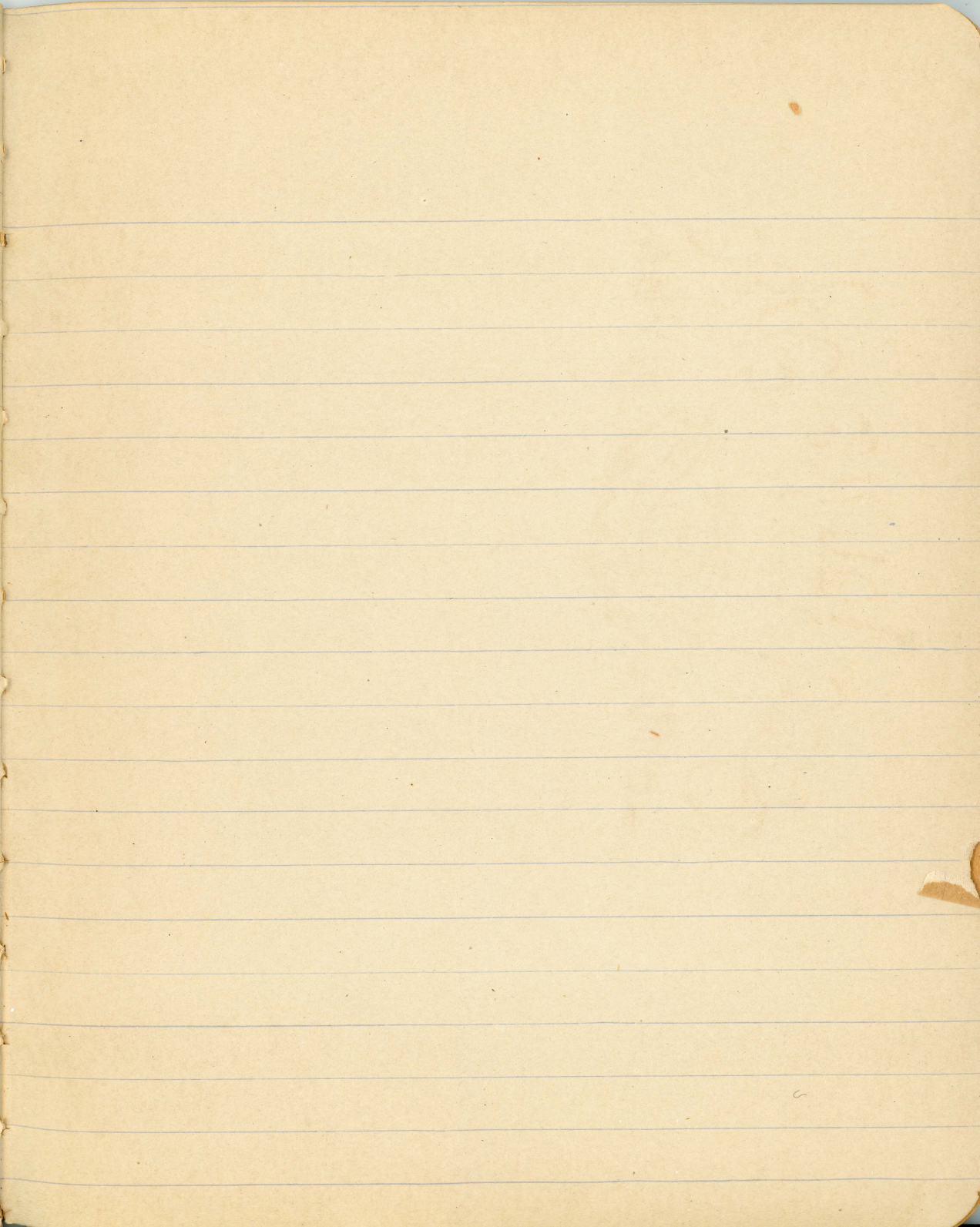
Black Phoebe - A bird was
seen perched on an old
nestle in the vats.

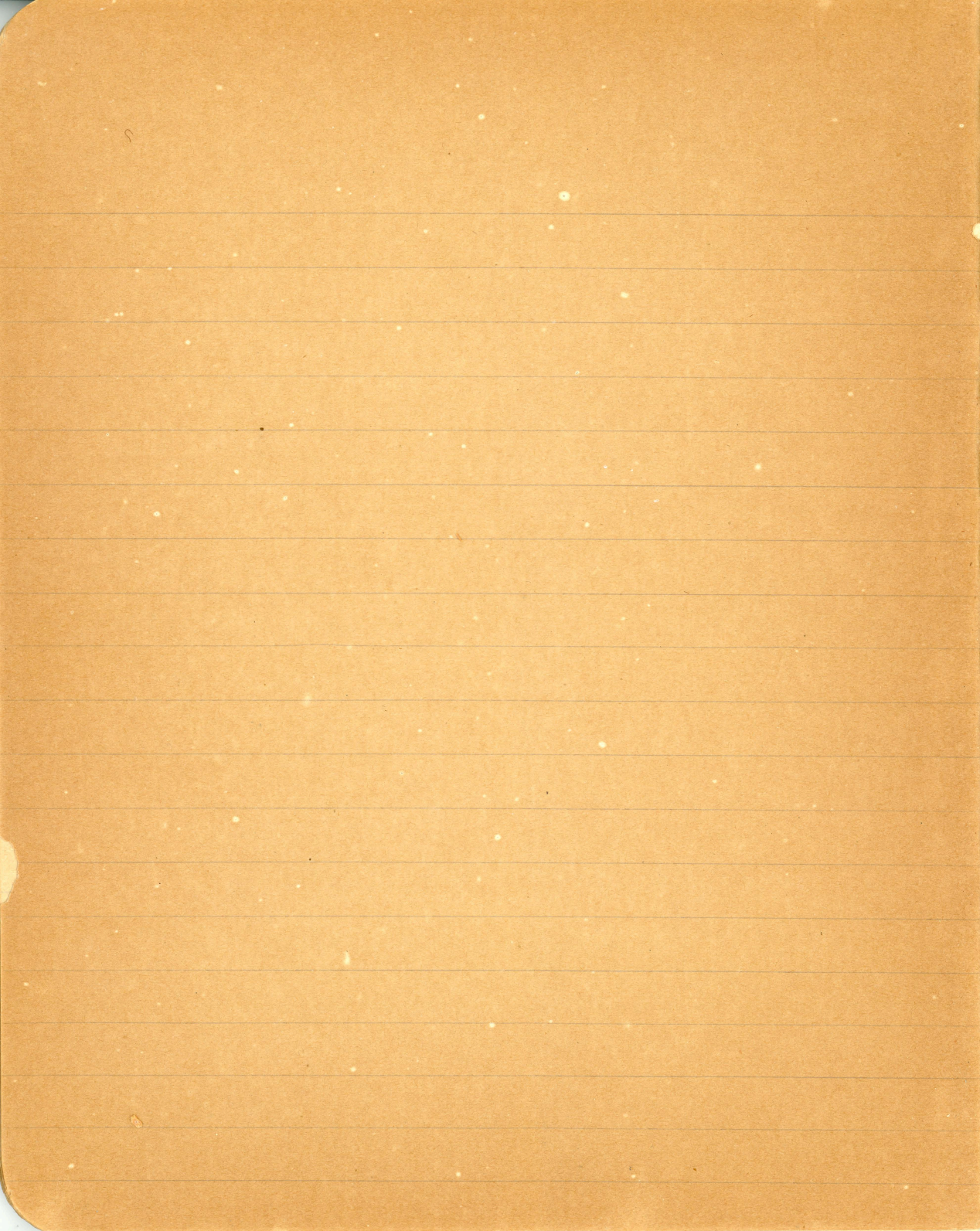
Belding's Marsh Sparrow - Abundant
in Grass covered marshes

Large-billed Sparrow - Noticed more
in mud flats at low tide
where it was feeding on
flies that collect on decay-
ing seaweed.

California Shrike - A "Butcher
bird" was seen ~~on~~ perched
on a pole in the near
a rail road that runs through
the vats.







MULTIPLICATION TABLES

2 x 0 = 0	4 x 0 = 0	6 x 0 = 0	8 x 0 = 0	10 x 0 = 0
2 x 1 = 2	4 x 1 = 4	6 x 1 = 6	8 x 1 = 8	10 x 1 = 10
2 x 2 = 4	4 x 2 = 8	6 x 2 = 12	8 x 2 = 16	10 x 2 = 20
2 x 3 = 6	4 x 3 = 12	6 x 3 = 18	8 x 3 = 24	10 x 3 = 30
2 x 4 = 8	4 x 4 = 16	6 x 4 = 24	8 x 4 = 32	10 x 4 = 40
2 x 5 = 10	4 x 5 = 20	6 x 5 = 30	8 x 5 = 40	10 x 5 = 50
2 x 6 = 12	4 x 6 = 24	6 x 6 = 36	8 x 6 = 48	10 x 6 = 60
2 x 7 = 14	4 x 7 = 28	6 x 7 = 42	8 x 7 = 56	10 x 7 = 70
2 x 8 = 16	4 x 8 = 32	6 x 8 = 48	8 x 8 = 64	10 x 8 = 80
2 x 9 = 18	4 x 9 = 36	6 x 9 = 54	8 x 9 = 72	10 x 9 = 90
2 x 10 = 20	4 x 10 = 40	6 x 10 = 60	8 x 10 = 80	10 x 10 = 100
2 x 11 = 22	4 x 11 = 44	6 x 11 = 66	8 x 11 = 88	10 x 11 = 110
2 x 12 = 24	4 x 12 = 48	6 x 12 = 72	8 x 12 = 96	10 x 12 = 120

3 x 0 = 0	5 x 0 = 0	7 x 0 = 0	9 x 0 = 0	11 x 0 = 0
3 x 1 = 3	5 x 1 = 5	7 x 1 = 7	9 x 1 = 9	11 x 1 = 11
3 x 2 = 6	5 x 2 = 10	7 x 2 = 14	9 x 2 = 18	11 x 2 = 22
3 x 3 = 9	5 x 3 = 15	7 x 3 = 21	9 x 3 = 27	11 x 3 = 33
3 x 4 = 12	5 x 4 = 20	7 x 4 = 28	9 x 4 = 36	11 x 4 = 44
3 x 5 = 15	5 x 5 = 25	7 x 5 = 35	9 x 5 = 45	11 x 5 = 55
3 x 6 = 18	5 x 6 = 30	7 x 6 = 42	9 x 6 = 54	11 x 6 = 66
3 x 7 = 21	5 x 7 = 35	7 x 7 = 49	9 x 7 = 63	11 x 7 = 77
3 x 8 = 24	5 x 8 = 40	7 x 8 = 56	9 x 8 = 72	11 x 8 = 88
3 x 9 = 27	5 x 9 = 45	7 x 9 = 63	9 x 9 = 81	11 x 9 = 99
3 x 10 = 30	5 x 10 = 50	7 x 10 = 70	9 x 10 = 90	11 x 10 = 110
3 x 11 = 33	5 x 11 = 55	7 x 11 = 77	9 x 11 = 99	11 x 11 = 121
3 x 12 = 36	5 x 12 = 60	7 x 12 = 84	9 x 12 = 108	11 x 12 = 132

12 x 0 = 0
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12 x 2 = 24
12 x 3 = 36
12 x 4 = 48
12 x 5 = 60
12 x 6 = 72
12 x 7 = 84
12 x 8 = 96
12 x 9 = 108
12 x 10 = 120
12 x 11 = 132
12 x 12 = 144

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
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6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

ROMAN NOTATION.

I 1.	XI 11.	XXI 21.	C 100.
II 2.	XII 12.	XXV 25.	CXIX 119.
III 3.	XIII 13.	XXX 30.	CC 200.
IV 4.	XIV 14.	XXXIV 34.	CCX 210.
V 5.	XV 15.	XL 40.	D 500.
VI 6.	XVI 16.	L 50.	DCV 605.
VII 7.	XVII 17.	LX 60.	M 1000.
VIII 8.	XVIII 18.	LXX 70.	MDL 1550.
IX 9.	XIX 19.	LXXX 80.	MDCLXVI 1666.
X 10.	XX 20.	XC 90.	